



## Early Journal Content on JSTOR, Free to Anyone in the World

This article is one of nearly 500,000 scholarly works digitized and made freely available to everyone in the world by JSTOR.

Known as the Early Journal Content, this set of works include research articles, news, letters, and other writings published in more than 200 of the oldest leading academic journals. The works date from the mid-seventeenth to the early twentieth centuries.

We encourage people to read and share the Early Journal Content openly and to tell others that this resource exists. People may post this content online or redistribute in any way for non-commercial purposes.

Read more about Early Journal Content at <http://about.jstor.org/participate-jstor/individuals/early-journal-content>.

JSTOR is a digital library of academic journals, books, and primary source objects. JSTOR helps people discover, use, and build upon a wide range of content through a powerful research and teaching platform, and preserves this content for future generations. JSTOR is part of ITHAKA, a not-for-profit organization that also includes Ithaka S+R and Portico. For more information about JSTOR, please contact [support@jstor.org](mailto:support@jstor.org).

## SHORTER NOTES

## ADDITIONS TO THE FLORA OF THE PRIBILOF ISLANDS

W. L. McATEE

Although considerable collecting has been done, nothing has been published on the flora of these islands since 1899. (Macoun, J. M., in *The Fur Seals and Fur-Seal Islands of the North Pacific Ocean*, Pt. 3, pp. 559-587, Pls. 87-94). Many of the plants subsequently collected have passed through the writer's hands but of them only *Carex incurva* Lightfoot (identified by J. M. Macoun) is an addition to the list. Specimens were obtained from sandy ground on the east side of the salt lagoon, St. Paul Island, in 1913 by E. G. and A. G. Whitney, and are now in the U. S. National Herbarium.

In stomachs of teal (*Nettion*) collected on St. Paul in August 1914, were seeds and foliage of *Potamogeton filiformis* Persoon, another addition to the flora. These birds were breeding and therefore resident on the island and the plant is one easily overlooked among other aquatic vegetation.

The third species I would mention, *Menyanthes trifoliata* L., is a plant that would hardly be missed, so it may not actually grow on the islands. However, it is of interest to note that the seeds were found in a number of stomachs of shorebirds collected on the islands notably in one of a northern phalarope obtained on St. George, Aug. 5, 1920. The seeds may simply have drifted there, a fact of interest in itself, or it is possible that the plant is established on the islands.

## SCIRPUS PEDICELLATUS IN NEW JERSEY

EDWIN B. BARTRAM

While exploring some marshes along the Delaware River in Sussex Co., New Jersey, early in July 1918, my attention was actively drawn to a colony of *Scirpus* confined to a wet, partly shaded opening in the edge of a patch of woods. The plants evidently belonged to the group of which *S. cyperinus* (L) Kunth is our common representative, but they were fully matured with ripe achenes hanging in the tangled pale brown

wool at the base of each spikelet while *S. cyperinus* in a nearby marsh was hardly developed to a stage where the inflorescence was even noticable. A reference to the manual quickly indicated that the plant in question was *Scirpus pedicellatus* Fernald, a well marked species of alluvial thickets and swamps ranging from Quebec and New England westward across the northern border to Wisconsin but not previously known south of Connecticut.

Apart from the earlier flowering period, which is a striking field character even in August when the slender tangled spikelets present nothing but a naked purplish rachis terminated by a tuft of empty scales, the species seems to be quite clearly distinguished from near relatives by well marked characters. The slender pedicelled spikelets readily separate it from *S. cyperinus* in which the spikelets are clustered in close, tight glomerules. From *Scirpus atrocinctus* Fernald it is distinguished by the thicker culms, broad firm leaves averaging about seven millimeters in width, and stramineous involuclers almost uniform in color from tip to base. *Scirpus Eriophorum* Mx. with a range from Connecticut to the Gulf States and Arkansas, mostly near the coast, resembles *S. pedicellatus* but the pale brown scales and light colored wool of the latter species shows no trace of the deep red-brown coloring that is so characteristic of *S. Eriophorum*.

When such a pronounced difference is clearly correlated with a perfectly distinct geographical range it would seem consistent to recognize the plant as a definite entity rather than force it into a composite species where its identity and significance would, to a great extent, be lost in an unwieldy series of variants.

Bushkill, Pa.

## PROCEEDINGS OF THE CLUB

### MEETING OF APRIL 11, 1922

The meeting of April 11, 1922, was held in the botanical lecture-room of Columbia University, beginning at 8:15 P. M.

Miss Louise Dosdall, St. Paul, Minn., and Mr. William Gavin Taylor, Bloomfield, New Jersey, were elected to membership.

The scientific program consisted of a talk by Professor H. M. Richards on "Some Impressions of Japanese Vegetation."